Everything is just exactly as it seems to be. Reliable Pianos of known make only are offered. When you leave home to buy

anything Musical, you are sure

to do better if you will bear this

"IT'S BETER TO DEAL WITH

The Crafts Piano Co.

Broad at Second Street.

CRAFTS THAN TO WISH

one thought in mind-

ROYAL **Baking Powder** Saves Health and Saves Money and Makes Better Food

GRAVATT WANTS

down all except those that have been noted, with an almost machine-like regularity.

Section 7 of the committee bill, de-Section 7 of the committee bill, defining the right and power of parties, was made the object of a particularly bitter attack by Senator Gravatt. Its purport, he said, was such as to place a preponderance of power in the hands of the local party committees and impair seriously the pure election provisions of the whole bill.

"Recks of Lubricating Oll."

visions of the whole bill.

"Hecks of Lubricating Oil."

"I object to this section." said Senator Gravatt, "because it recks suspiciously of lubricating oil. A primary law should be framed by friends of the mensure, and not by men who, if not actually hostile to the primary system, appear to be certainly not more than lukewarm towards it.

"The discussion on my amendment to make the regular judges of election the judges of primary elections has brought out clearly the stounding fact that most of the members regard the primary as an instrument to be used to benefit their party. They have, it appears, entirely lost view of the main object of a primary law—to ald the people. A genuine primary law takes no recognition of a Democratic party or a Republican party, but addresses itself to the good of the people as a whole, regardless of party.

"There is no denying the fact that there is a good deal of dissension and discord to-day in the Democratic ranks of the State. Nine-tenths of this disagreement, in my opinion, is due to the feeble, ineffective, I may say stily, primary law which we have placed on the statute books after a twelve-year agitation for reform in this direction.

"While I am decalled interested in the "While I am decalled interested in

(Continued from First Page.)

(Conti

Planning for the Future

ent time, plans are under way for a new central office in the city

and two in the suburbs. It is estimated that more than 40,000

telephones will be needed in 1935 to serve the subscribers con-

of the future. He plans the size and locations of the company's

buildings many years ahead, anticipating the growth of the dif-

ferent sections. His plans, based on a painstaking study of every

block in the city and a personal canvass of every house and store

in each block, take into account the telephone requirements of

and not forcing the public to wait while our problems are being

Our Paymaster-the Public

solved is but a part of our plan to serve the public well.

Planning in advance of actual demand for telephone service

The telephone engineer lays the foundation for the service

nected with the central offices of Richmond.

the next generation and the future city.

UR engineers have planned for telephone facilities to serve

a population of 300,000 in Richmond in 1935. At the pres-

Bill Is Read by Items.

The bill was then read by items. It was soon apparent that the House expects to make a record of carefully scrutinizing the expenditures. Small items which appeared in the bill from year to year for many years, and which were accepted by the Appropriation Committee as a matter of course, were closely questioned. More than an hour was consumed in the debate, and roll calls on one amendment reducing the expense account of the Attorney-General's office \$200, the remark being made that more time and attention had been decarrying more than \$60,000, and which were rushed through without debate. Mr. Fleid gave notice of an intention to fight all salary increases, and each one that was reached was reduced to the amount provided in the appropriation bill of two years ago. Datil the new system of taxation was in effect, Mr. Field said he proposed to fight every cent of unnecessary expenditure, and he warned those who showed a disposition to spend State money freely, that they had better "flee from the wrath to come." The campaign for honest tax returns, he said, had got the State on edge, and the people wanted to know what was being done with the meney.

Expenses of Attorney-General.

Expenses of Attorney-General. Expenses of Attorncy-General.

The salary of the Governor, and of the secretaries and the expenses of the office, carrying \$10,756, were approved. The first fight came on the amount for the Attorney-General's office, which inally won through with but a \$200 reduction, carrying a total of \$9,400. Judge Williams stated that to his personal knowledge the allowance was not sufficient, and that the former Attorney-General had been forced to supplement his traveling expenses while on State business from his own pocket.

Mr. Brewer said he had visited the Mr. Brewer said he had visited the office, and did not think there was an office of a practicing attorney in Richmond so poorly equipped. It had not even the ordinary filing conveniences. The Secretary of the Commonwealth's office was given \$5.600, the only amendment being to strike out of the bill an addition of \$200 to the salary of the chief clerk.

The allowance for clerk hire in the office of Auditor of Public Accounts was cut from \$33,190 to \$30,000, after many motions had been voted on, some reducing it still further. The items for the Second Auditor's office and Treasurer's office were passed without dissent. The salary of the Superintendent of Public Printing and that of his assistant were reduced to the amount provided last session.

No Insurance Needed.

Quite a debate developed over an item of \$300 for insurance of elevators at the Capitol and Library, and of botlers at the power plant. The statement was made that as the State could not be sued, and was absolutely not liable for any accident that might occur, there could be no recovery under the policies, which are, therefore, just so much profit to the accident insurance companies. The item was cut to \$100. The allowance for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was cut from \$760 to \$400, after several members had expressed their opinion of the practice of employing clerks for such boards who already receive a State salary, and yet are paid an extra compensation for work they do in the State's time. Eight hundred dollars was lopped off the fund for incidental expenses and special clerk hire of the Corporation Commission office, the suggestion being made both with regard to that office and the Auditor's office, that if the force worked more than five or six hours a day, as at present, so much extra clerk hire would not be necessary.

The Footnote Bills. No Insurance Needed.

The Footnote Bills.

Just after the House convened yesterday morning, Mr. Walton, for the Committee on Printing, reported on a joint resolution for an investigation of the footnote bills, recommending that it do not pass. He also transmitted to the House a letter from Davis Bottom, Superintendent of Public Printing, telling that the bills in question had been privately printed by some party unknown, only one of them, House bill 418, so far as is known, having been printed from type set for the State by the contracting printer. A resolution The Footnote Bills.

giving unanimous consent for the introduction of a bill prohibiting the fac-simile printing of any bill or paper of the General Assembly in type and style liable to cause private papers to be mistaken for public documents, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Weaver, House bill No. 483, providing for the appointment

On motion of Mr. Weaver, House bill No. 483, providing for the appointment of a committee to consist of tea members of the House, one from each congressional district, and live from the Senate, to be selected from each of the grand divisions of the State, to be manied by the presiding officers of the House and Senate, as a special committee on taxation, to draw up bills for the proposed special session, was made a special order for Friday at 11 o'clock. The act appropriated \$30,000 for the salaries and expenses and mileage of members of the committee.

NIGHT SESSION

The entire efforts of the House of Delegates at three long sessions yesterday, the night session lasting until nearly midnight, resulted in a net reduction of \$6,450 in the general appropriation bill, as an offset to the action on Monday, when the House voted for a pension bill carrying an excess over the appropriation bill estimated anywhere from \$150,000 to \$400,000. During the day items aggregating \$6,450 were stricken out of the appropriation bill and salaries of minor employes were increased over and above the amount allowed in the appropriation bill, to an aggregate of \$840 per annum.

Money

The Crafts Piano Co.

Broad as Second Street.

Broad as Second S was cut from \$1,800 to \$1,500, notwithstanding the statement that there were
priceless records which should be
placed in metal receptacles. The two
janitors at the Library were raised
from \$720 to \$840 per annum. An unsuccessful fight was made to increase
the pay of the engineers at the State
powerhouse, but an increase was
granted to the three firemen at the
powerhouse from \$840 to \$900 each.
A speech by Mr. Horner, of Southampton, in which reference was made
to the attitude of members in the afternoon in rejecting meritorious increases
recommended by the Appropriations
Committee, and after a good dinner,
feeling in a better humor and raisling those who asked, whether the committee recommended it or not, put a
stop to the increases for a time, and
various efforts to increase the pay of
Capitol policemen, Capitol Janitors, and
Capitol elevator men were rejected.
The remark was made that the Library
Building employes had been fortunate
in getting by while the House was in
a good humor.

Mr. Jordan moved to strike out the
whole section relating to the office of
Confederate Military Records, and several members agreed that the office has duced.

Mr. Reed, of Portsmouth, questioned the accuracy of the estimates of probable revenue, claiming that the House was safely within the limits in passing the pending appropriation measures.



stops itching instantly

touches any itching skin, the itching stops and healing begins. With the aid of Resinol Soap, it quickly removes all traces of eczema, rash, tetter, ring-worm, pimples or other tormenting, un-sightly eruption, leaving the skin clear and healthy. It is equally effective for sores, boils, burns, red, rough hands, dandruff and piles.

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The Stuart



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JACOBS & LEVY

now been continued for ten or twelve now been continued for ten or twelve from Virginia in the datin rolls of troops which it was calculated could be gathwhich it was calculated too with the office was charged to the military function of the country of the screedary was left at 12,000. A moliton of suspensed to discover a state funds. The salary of the screedary was left at 12,000. A moliton for an addition of a suspensed from \$1,500 to \$11,500 was assistant from \$1,500 to \$11,500 was stricken out omnissionor, at 100 was reflected from \$15,000 to \$13,500 was stricken out omnissionor, at 100 was reflected from \$15,000 to \$13,500 was stricken out omnissionor, at 100 was reflected from \$15,000 to \$13,500 was stricken out omnissionor, at 100 was reflected from \$15,000 to \$13,500 was reflect

Governor's office, \$19,765, Attorney-General's office, \$9,400, Secretary of the Commonwealth's of-fice, \$8,600.

Auditor of Public Accounts office, 35,600, Second Auditor's office, \$10,000. Treasurer's office, \$13,900. Superintendent of Public Printing of-lee, \$3,850. Register of Land Office, \$6,960. Commissioners of Sinking Fund, \$400. Corporation Commission office, \$41,-

Commissioner of Agriculture, in addition to fertilizer tax, \$28,000.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, salary and expenses \$4,500.

Commissioner of Labor, office, \$12,-

90.
Adjutant-General, salary, \$2,000.
State Library, \$16,890.
Mineral and Timber Exhibit, \$1,090.
Commissioner State Hospitals, \$2,500.
Capitol police and employes, \$21,180.
Confederate Military records, \$4,100.
State Highway Commission, \$21,200.

THE SENATE

Besides devoting an hour and a half to debate on three sections of the primary bill, the Senate at its morning session rejected by a vote of 18 to 17 a motion offered by Senator Saunders asking that the Committee on General Laws be discharged from further consideration of his bill for the abatement of misances, almed at the abolition of segregated districts. The motion was made by Senator Saunders after he had expressed the belief that the bill was being unduly delayed in committee. Notwithstanding several hearings on the bill, he said, other measures of less importance had been reported by the committee, while this one was ignored. "As a member of the Committee on General Laws," said Senator Mapp, "I will say that this bill is as dead as a doornal, unless the Senate votes to discharge the committee. I have made three separate attempts to get it reported, and have failed each time."

Senator Fentherstom, a member of the committee, assured the Senate that no attempt is being made to smother the bill, and that it has been given more consideration than any other bill before the committee in the last ten days. It was too far-reaching in its effects, he thought, to be rushed through without mature consideration. Senator Saunders insisted upon his motion to discharge the committee, and it was put. It was defeated by a vote of is to 17. The refusal of the Senate to discharge the committee and bring the bill to the floor, is taken to mean that the measure has no chance for bassage at this session of the Legislature.

The bill is modeled after the Kenyon law, which was recently put into ef-



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the bill to the floor, is taken to mean that the measure has so chance for passage at this session of the Legislature.

The bill is modeled after the Kenyon law, which was recently put into effect in the District of Columbia, and was introduced jointly by Senator.

DROPSY Treated One Week Free, Short breathbours—swelling, water and urle acid removed in a few days—regulates liver, kidneys and a symptom blank for a Free Trial Treatment, Collum District of Columbia, and was introduced jointly by Senator.

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